

# W A T

Such stand in narrow lanes, *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 And beat our watch, and rob our passengers. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 The ports he did shut up, or at least kept a watch on them,  
 that none should pass to or fro that was suspected. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 With armed watch, that render all access.  
 Impregnable. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
 An absurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to  
 lead the blind, and to put him that cannot see to the office of  
 a watch. *South's Sermons.*  
 6. Place where a guard is set.  
 He upbraids Iago, that he made him  
 Brave me upon the watch. *Shak. Othello.*  
 7. Post or office of a watchman.  
 As I did stand my watch upon the hill,  
 I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought  
 The wood began to move. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 8. A period of the night.  
 Your fair daughter,  
 At this odd, even, and dull watch of the night,  
 Is now transported with a gondaler,  
 To the grofs claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*  
 All night he will pursue; but his approach  
 Darkness defends himself, till morning watch. *Milton.*  
 The latter watch of wafting night,  
 And setting stars, to kindly sleep invite. *Dryden's Æn.*  
 9. A pocket-clock; a small clock moved by a spring.  
 A watch, besides the hour of the day, gives the day of the  
 month, and the place of the sun in the zodiac. *Hale.*  
 On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we  
 talk not by the hour-glass, yet the watch often drawn out of  
 the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*  
 That Cloe may be serv'd in state,  
 The hours must at her toilet stand;  
 Whilst all the reasoning fools below  
 Wonder their watches go so slow. *Prior.*  
 To WATCH, *v. n.* [from *watch*, Saxon.]  
 1. Not to sleep; to wake.  
 I have two nights watch'd with you; but can perceive no  
 truth in your report. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 Watching care will not let a man slumber, as a fore-disease  
 breaketh sleep. *Ecclus. xxxi. 2.*  
 Sleep, lifting thee, will watch. *Milton.*  
 2. To keep guard.  
 I will watch over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer. xlv.*  
 In our watching we have watched for a nation that could not  
 save us. *Lam. iv. 17.*  
 He gave signal to the minister that watch'd. *Milton.*  
 3. To look with expectation.  
 My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch  
 for the morning. *Pf. cxxx. 6.*  
 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant.  
 Watch thou in all things, endure afflictions. *2 Tim. iv. 5.*  
 5. To be cautiously observant.  
 Watch over thyself, counsel thyself, judge thyself impar-  
 tially. *Taylor.*  
 6. To be insidiously attentive.  
 He somewhere nigh at hand  
 Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
 His wish, and best advantage us afunder, and when best  
 Hopeless to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*  
 To WATCH, *v. a.* [from *watch*, Saxon.]  
 1. To guard; to have in keep.  
 Flaming ministers watch and tend their charge. *Milton.*  
 2. To observe in ambush.  
 Saul sent messengers unto David's house to watch him, and  
 to slay him. *1 Sa. xix. 11.*  
 He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the  
 motion of any water-rat that swims betwixt him and the  
 sky. *Walton.*  
 They under rocks their food  
 In jointed armour watch. *Milton.*  
 3. To tend.  
 Paris watched the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Brome.*  
 4. To observe in order to detect or prevent.  
 WATCHER, *n. f.* [from *watch*.] *Locke.*  
 1. One who watches.  
 Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us.  
 And shew us to be watchers. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 Love hath chad'd sleep from my enthralled eyes,  
 And made them watchers of mine own heart's sorrow. *Shak.*  
 2. Diligent overlooker or observer.  
 It is observed, by those that are more attentive watchers of  
 the works of nature. *More.*  
 WATCHER, *adj.* [from *watch*, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue;  
 pale blue.  
 Whom midst the Alps do hanging throats surprise?  
 Who stares in Germany at watch eyes? *Dryden's Juven.*  
 WATCHFUL, *adj.* [from *watch* and *full*.] Vigilant; attentive;  
 cautious; nicely observant.  
 Call home our exil'd friends,  
 That fled the snares of watchful tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth.*

# W A T

Be watchful, and strengthen the things ready to die. *Rev. iii.*  
 Nodding a while, and watchful of his blows. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 He fell, and falling crush'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*  
 Readers should not lay by that caution which becomes a  
 sincere pursuit of truth, and should make them always watch-  
 ful against whatever might conceal or misrepresent it. *Locke.*  
 WATCHFULLY, *adv.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilantly; cau-  
 tiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully.  
 If this experiment were very watchfully tried in vessels of  
 several sizes, some such things may be discovered. *Boyle.*  
 WATCHFULNESS, *n. f.* [from *watchful*.] Vigilance;  
 1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; dili-  
 gent observation.  
 The experience of our own frailties, and the consideration  
 of the watchfulness of the tempter, discourage us. *Hammond.*  
 Love, fantastick pow'r! that is afraid  
 To stir abroad 'till watchfulness be laid;  
 Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,  
 And leads his vot'ries fate through pathless ways. *Prior.*  
 Husbands are counselled not to trust too much to their  
 wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and  
 to neglect a due watchfulness over their manners. *Arbutnot.*  
 Prejudices are cured by a constant jealousy and watch-  
 fulness over our passions, that they may never interpose when  
 we are called to pass a judgment. *Watts.*  
 By a solicitous watchfulness about one's behaviour, instead of  
 being mended, it will be contrained. *Locke.*  
 2. Inability to sleep.  
 Watchfulness, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes  
 too great sleepiness. *Arbutnot on Dia.*  
 WATCHHOUSE, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *house*.] Place where the  
 watch is set.  
 Where statues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,  
 A wooden pump or lonely watch-house stands. *Gay.*  
 WATCHING, *n. f.* [from *watch*.] Inability to sleep.  
 The bullet, not having been extracted, occasioned great  
 pain and watchings. *Wise's Surgery.*  
 WATCHMAKER, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *maker*.] One whose trade  
 is to make watches, or pocket-clocks.  
 Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or file,  
 from the anchor-smith to the watchmaker; they all using the  
 same tools, though of several sizes. *Moxon.*  
 WATCHMAN, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *man*.] Guard; sentinel; one  
 set to keep ward.  
 On the top of all I do espy  
 The watchman waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Turn him into London-streets, that the watchmen might  
 carry him before a justice. *Bacon.*  
 Drunkennes calls off the watchmen from their towers; and  
 then all evils that proceed from a loose heart, an untied tongue,  
 and a dissolute spirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*  
 Our watchmen from the towers, with longing eyes,  
 Expect his swift arrival. *Dryden's Spanish Fryer.*  
 The melancholy tone of a watchman at midnight. *Swift.*  
 WATCHTOWER, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *tower*.] Tower on which  
 a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect.  
 In the day-time she sitteth in a watchtower, and sleeth most  
 by night. *Bacon.*  
 Up upon the watchtower gets  
 And fee all things depriv'd of fallacies. *Dante.*  
 To hear the lark begin his flight,  
 And singing startle the dull night.  
 From his watchtower in the skies,  
 Till the dappled dawn doth rise. *Milton.*  
 The senses in the head, as sentinels in a watchtower, con-  
 vey to the soul the impressions of external objects. *Roy.*  
 WATCHWORD, *n. f.* [from *watch* and *word*.] The word given to  
 the sentinels to know their friends.  
 All have their ears upright, waiting when the watchword  
 shall come, that they should all arise into rebellion. *Spenser.*  
 We have heard the chimes at midnight, matter shallow.  
 — That we have, sir John: our watchwords, hem, boys. *Shak.*  
 A watchword every minute of the night goeth about the  
 walls, to testify their vigilancy. *Saunders.*  
 WATER, *n. f.* [from *water*, Dutch; *water*, Saxon.]  
 1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very  
 fluid salt, volatile, and void of all flavour or taste; and it seems  
 to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles,  
 of equal diameters, and of equal specific gravities, as Dr.  
 Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces  
 so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on  
 all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily  
 over one another's surfaces: their sphericity keeps them all  
 from touching one another in more points than one; and by  
 both these their frictions in sliding over one another, is ren-  
 dered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the in-  
 compressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture  
 of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is  
 at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is  
 nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently  
 rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*

# W A T

My mildness hath allay'd their swelling griefs,  
 My mercy dry'd their water-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*  
 Your mercy is a fore decay of your whorlous dead body.  
 The sweet manner of it forc'd blood. *Shak. Hamlet.*  
 Those waters from me, which I would have stopp'd,  
 But I had not so much of man in me;  
 But all my mother came into mine eyes,  
 And gave me up to tears. *Shak. Henry V.*  
 Men's evil manners live in brats, their virtues  
 We write in water. *Shak. Henry VIII.*  
 Those healths will make thee and thy state look ill, Timon:  
 here's that which is too weak to be a finner, honest water,  
 which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shak. Timon.*  
 Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and  
 solids; for a dry bone, distilled, affords a great quantity of in-  
 spid water: therefore water seems to be proper drink for every  
 animal. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
 2. The sea.  
 Travel by land or by water. *Common Prayer.*  
 By water they found the sea, westward from Peru, always  
 very calm. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
 3. Urine.  
 If thou could'st, doctor, cast  
 The water of my land, find her disease,  
 And purge it to a found and pristine health, I would applaud thee.  
 Go to bed, after you have made water. *Shak. Macbeth.*  
 4. To hold WATER. To be found; to be tight. From a ves-  
 sel that will not leak.  
 A good Christian and an honest man must be all of a piece,  
 and inequalities of proceeding will never hold water. *L'Estr.*  
 5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond.  
 'Tis a good form,  
 And rich: here is a water, look ye. *Shak. Timon.*  
 6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with  
 water, being in water, or growing in water.  
 She might see the same water-spaniel, which before had  
 hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whose  
 fine proportion shew'd well what a dainty guest was wont  
 there to be lodged. *Sidney.*  
 Oh that I were a mockery king of snow,  
 Standing before the fun of Bolingbroke,  
 And melt myself away in water-drops. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the water-newt. *Shak.*  
 Touch me with noble anger!  
 O let not women's weapons, water-drops,  
 Stain my man's cheeks. *Shak. King Lear.*  
 Let not the water-flood overflow me.  
 They shall spring up as among the grass, as willows by the  
 water-courses. *Pf. xlv. 4.*  
 As the hart panteth after the water-brook, so panteth my  
 soul after thee, O God. *Psalms.*  
 Deep calleth unto deep, at the noise of thy water-spouts.  
 He turneth rivers into a wilderness, and the water-springs  
 into dry ground. *Pf. cxvii. 33.*  
 There were set six water-pots of stone.  
 Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a water-pot to fill it at a  
 pleasant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so  
 the roach is accounted the water-sneak. *Walton's Angler.*  
 Sea-calves unwonted to fresh rivers fly;  
 The water-snakes with scales upstanding die. *Moy's Virgil.*  
 By making the water-wheels larger, the motion will be so  
 slow, that the screw will not be able to supply the outward  
 streams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*  
 Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay  
 in the water-course. *L'Estrange.*  
 Oh help, in this extremest need,  
 If water-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*  
 The water-snake, whom fill and paddocks feed,  
 With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed. *Dryden Virgil.*  
 Because the outermost coat of the eye might be picked, and  
 this humour let out, therefore nature hath made provision to  
 repair it by the help of certain water-pipes, or lymphaducts,  
 inserted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules  
 that separate this water from the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 The *Lucerna aquatica*, or water-newt, when young, hath  
 four near ramified fins, two on one side, growing out a little  
 above its forelegs, to poise and keep its body upright, which  
 no fall when the legs are grown. *Dehaen's Physico-Theology.*  
 Other mortar used in making water-courses, cisterns, and  
 fishponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*  
 The most brittle water-carriage was used among the Egyp-  
 tians, who, as Strabo faith, would fall sometimes in boats  
 made of earthen ware.  
 A gentleman watered St. foin in dry weather at new sow-  
 ings, and when it came up, with a water-cart, carrying his  
 water in a cask, to which there was a tap at the end, which  
 lets the water run into a long trough full of small holes. *Mort.*  
 In Hampshire they sell water-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

# W A T

To WATER, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture.  
 A river went out of Eden to water the garden. *Gen. ii. 10.*  
 A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him  
 seasonably water the one, and destroy the other. *Bacon.*  
 Chaste moral writing we may learn from hence,  
 Neglect of which no wit can recompense;  
 The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, ungorged  
 That sacred stream, should never water weeds. *Waller.*  
 Could tears water the lovely plant, so as to make it grow  
 again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be so far  
 from accusing your passion, that they would encourage it; and  
 share it. *Temple.*  
 You may water the lower land when you will. *Motimer.*  
 2. To supply with water for drink.  
 Now 'gan the golden Phebus to rise  
 His fiery face in billows of the west;  
 And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
 Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Fa. Queen.*  
 Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox from the stall,  
 and lead him away to watering? *Lu. xiii. 15.*  
 His horsemen kept them in so strait, that no man could,  
 without great dangers, go to water his horse.  
 Water him, and, drinking what he can, *Dryden.*  
 Encourage him to thirst again with brandy. *Dryden.*  
 3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams.  
 Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the  
 other, give rise to an incredible variety of rivers that water  
 it. *Addison on Italy.*  
 4. To diversify as with waves.  
 The different ranging the superficial parts of velvet and  
 watered silk, does the like. *Locke.*  
 To WATER, *v. n.* [from *water*.]  
 1. To shed moisture.  
 I rain'd this napkin with the blood;  
 That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point  
 Made issue from the bosom of the boy;  
 And if thine eyes can water for his death,  
 I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shak. Henry VI.*  
 Mine eyes, the beads of sorrow stand in thine,  
 Seeing those beads of sorrow stand in thine, *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
 Began to water. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*  
 The tickling of the nostrils within, doth draw the moisture  
 to the nostrils, and to the eyes by consent; for they also will  
 water. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 How troublesome is the least mote, or dust falling into the  
 eye! and how quickly does it weep, and water upon the least  
 grievance! *South's Sermons.*  
 2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water.  
 He set the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters  
 in the watering troughs. *Gen. xxx. 38.*  
 Mahomet sent many small boats, manned with harquebu-  
 siers and small ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to  
 keep the Christians from watering there. *Knolles.*  
 3. The mouth WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement  
 desire. From dogs who drop their slaver when they see meat  
 which they cannot get.  
 Cardinal Wolsey's teeth watering at the bishoprick of Win-  
 chester, sent one unto bishop Fox, who had advanced him, for  
 to move him to resign the bishoprick, because extreme age  
 had made him blind; which motion Fox did take in fo ill part,  
 that he willed the messenger to tell the cardinal, that, although  
 now I am blind, I have espied his malicious unthankfulness.  
 These reasons made his mouth to water,  
 With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*  
 Those who contend for 4 per cent. have set men's mouths  
 watering for money at that rate. *Locke.*  
 WATERCOLOURS, *n. f.* [from *water* and *colour*.]  
 Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water or  
 oil; those they call watercolours, and these they term oilco-  
 lours.  
 Lefs should I dawb it o'er with transitory praise,  
 And watercolours of these days:  
 These days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry  
 Is at a loss for figures to express  
 Men's folly, whimsies, and inconstancy. *Swift.*  
 WATERCRESS, *n. f.* [*Siumbrum*, Latin.] A plant.  
 It hath a flower composed of four leaves, which are placed  
 in form of a cross, out of whose empalement rises the pointal,  
 which afterward becomes a fruit or pod, which is divided into  
 two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves ad-  
 here on both sides, and furnished with seeds which are round-  
 ish. To these marks must be added, that the whole appear-  
 ance of the plant is peculiar to the species of this genus. There  
 are five species. *Miller.*  
 The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their  
 heads are garlands of watercresses. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
 WATERER, *n. f.* [from *water*.] One who waters.  
 This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up  
 by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre  
 the warmers and waterers, hath been ever parched up. *Carw.*  
 WATERFAL, *n. f.* [from *water* and *fall*.] A place where water  
 falls from a height.